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13	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE	STATE OF CALIFORNIA							
14	FOR THE COUNTY OF MARIN								
15									
16	CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY INTERNATIONAL, a California not-) CASE NO. 157680)							
17	for-profit religious corporation,) [LASC NO. BC-052395]							
18) [CONSOLIDATED]							
19		, SEPARATE STATEMENT OF) QUESTIONS TO BE COMPELLED							
20	Plaintiff,) IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF) CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY) INTERNATIONAL'S MOTION TO							
21) COMPEL DEFENDANT GERALD							
22	VS.) ARMSTRONG TO ANSWER) DEPOSITION QUESTIONS, AND							
23) FOR SANCTIONS)							
24	GERALD ARMSTRONG; DOES 1 through) DATE: January 27, 1995) TIME: 2:00 p.m.) CALENDAR: Law and Motion) HEARING JUDGE: Discovery							
25	25, inclusive,								
26	Defendants.) Referee)							
27) TRIAL DATE: May 18, 1995							
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THE QUESTIONS AT ISSUE

On August 18, August 19, and October 20, 1994, plaintiff, who was represented by Michael Lee Hertzberg, and Laurie J. Bartilson of Bowles & Moxon, took the deposition of Gerald Armstrong. Mr. Armstrong refused to answer many questions, and also refused to produce any documents. The following questions or requests were posed to Mr. Armstrong with his refusal to testify and/or produce documents:

- A. <u>DEPOSITION QUESTIONS CONCERNING ARMSTRONG'S CONVERSATIONS</u>
 WITH OTHERS ABOUT HIS EXPERIENCES IN AND WITH SCIENTOLOGY
 QUESTION NO. 1:
- Q: After you had received information that the tax exemption had been granted [to the churches of Scientology], you called a variety of people to discuss the matter, did you not?
- A: I remember I called -- well, a number of people called me, but I remember sort of being moved to talk to a number of people.
 - Q: About that subject?
- A: Yeah. I mean, it was fairly big news for a period of time.
 - Q: And who were those people?
- A: Oh, boy.

- MR. GREENE: At this point I'm going to object based on relevancy grounds, based on associational privacy grounds, and instruct the witness not to answer.
- 25 [GA Depo. Vol. VI, 724:23-725:13]

QUESTION NO. 2:

Q: Between March of 1993 and the present, have you spoken to any other individuals other than media representatives that

you have already testified about regarding your experiences as a Scientologist?

A: Broadly, yes.

- Q: And with whom did you have such conversations?
- A: I think with regard to all of those sorts of conversations, I think that because of my right to privacy and their right to privacy, that I would decline to get into any of those sort of contacts.
- Q: Well, I'm requesting that you answer the question. It is as germane as any question could conceivably be to the causes of action that are pending in this lawsuit. And I would like you to answer the question, please.
- A: I don't think that it's relevant to your lawsuit at all. Your lawsuit does not contain those sorts of allegations. And I don't think that my discussing my experiences of now 25 years of existence with anybody in the world other than those borderline matters which I've answered about, that is, litigation specific or media specific, I think that I do have a right of privacy. And I think that the freedom of and right of people to communicate freely with me is more important than whatever you could get or use in this regard. So I really don't think that it's proper and I decline to answer.

[GA Depo. Vol VI, 737:18-738:23]

QUESTION NO. 3:

Q: Other than the submission to ETV, to the copyright office and to the Writer's Guild, to whom did you furnish a copy of your manuscript titled "One Hell of a Story" between March, 1993 and the present?

MR. GREENE: I object based on privacy and based on first amendment associational rights.

MR. HERTZBERG: All right, are you instructing him not to answer?

MR. GREENE: I have not instructed him not to answer.

MR. HERTZBERG: All right, would you answer the question, please, Mr. Armstrong?

A: Okay, then, I think that -- that for privacy reasons and the safety of everyone involved that I would not answer.

[GA Depo. Vol. VII, 876:18-877:8]

REASONS FOR COMPELLING RESPONSES TO CATEGORY A

According to the Code of Civil Procedure, "information is discoverable if it is unprivileged and is either relevant to the subject matter of the action or reasonably calculated to reveal admissible evidence." Valley Bank of Nevada v. Superior Court (1975) 15 Cal.3d 652, 655-656, 125 Cal.Rptr. 553, 554. Moreover, "the relevance of the subject matter standard must be reasonably applied; in accordance with the liberal policies underlying the discovery procedures, doubts as to relevance should generally be resolved in favor of permitting discovery." Id. at 656, quoting Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co. v. Superior Court (1970) 2 Cal.3d 161, 173, 84 Cal.Rptr. 718, 726.

In 1986, Armstrong agreed, inter alia, that he would not discuss his experiences in Scientology with anyone, that he would not aid others in litigation against the Church and related entities, and that he would not work to create any publication, in any medium, about Scientology. The complaint alleges that he has done each of these things [E.g., ¶¶ 42-48, 90-98]. For the

Church to ask Armstrong to whom he spoke about Scientology, what was said, and to whom he gave a screenplay, seeks directly relevant evidence of breaches of the Agreement, and is also likely to lead to the discovery of further breaches or more evidence, in the form of testimony from the beneficiaries of his breaches. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive of discovery which could be more directly relevant to plaintiff's claims.

Nor can Armstrong raise the barrier of "privacy" claims as a shield against this necessary and lawful discovery. "'Not every act which has some impact on personal privacy invokes the protections of [our Constitution]. . . [A] court should not play the trump card of unconstitutionality to protect absolutely every assertion of individual privacy.'" Hill v. National Collegiate

Athletic Association (1994), 7 Cal.4th 1, 37, 26 Cal.Rptr.2d 834, 857, quoting Wilkinson v. Times Mirror Corp. (1989) 215

Cal.App.3d 1034, 1046, 264 Cal.Rptr. 194. It is well-established that "courts must balance the right of civil litigants to discover relevant facts against the privacy interests of persons subject to discovery." Vinson v. Superior Court (1987) 43 Cal.3d 833, 842, 239 Cal.Rptr. 292, 299. Indeed,

In order to facilitate the ascertainment of truth and the just resolution of legal claims, the state clearly exerts a justifiable interest in requiring a businessman to disclose communications, confidential or otherwise, relevant to pending litigation.

<u>Valley Bank</u>, <u>supra</u>, 15 Cal.3d at 658-659, quoting <u>In Re Lifschutz</u> (1970) 2 Cal.3d 415, 425, 85 Cal.Rptr. 829, 835.

In <u>Hill</u>, <u>supra</u>, the California Supreme Court recently considered whether a drug test administered by the NCAA violated

the privacy of student athletes. The court held that the athletes had no claim for invasion of privacy from the tests as a matter of law, not because the tests did not intrude on privacy interests, but because the athletes had a diminished expectation of privacy due to their participation in the sports programs of their colleges. This diminished expectation, coupled with the valid interest of the NCAA in ensuring that college athletic programs were drug-free. The court directed judgment in favor of NCAA.

So, here, this Court should balance Armstrong's privacy interests with those of the Church. Armstrong claims he has a right to privately communicate about his experiences in Scientology with others, and to refuse to disclose those communications in discovery. However, in 1986 Armstrong agreed that he would not have any such conversations in the future, and that he would pay the Church \$50,000 should he violate that agreement. By signing the Agreement and accepting the settlement, he waived any claim to privacy as to conversations which he may have had with people about Scientology.

Moreover, each of the conversations which the Church inquired about occurred after this lawsuit was filed. The action includes a request for permanent injunction, and allegations that Armstrong's conduct is repetitive and continuing. Armstrong and any persons conversing with Armstrong were thus on notice that any conversations about Scientology could and would become the legitimate subject of discovery herein.

B. <u>DEPOSITION QUESTIONS CONCERNING ARMSTRONG'S EMPLOYMENT BY</u>
MR. GREENE

OUESTION NO. 4:

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- Q: Was this the first matter that you worked on in Mr. Greene's office when you commenced your employment with Mr. Greene?
 - A: I believe so, yes.
- Q: Do you remember whether this -- were you working on a was Mr. Greene preparing a motion or opposition to a motion, do
 you have any recollection of that?
- A: Of the two choices, then I would say it was certainly an opposition.
 - Q: You're certain of that?
 - A: I believe.
 - Q: I don't want you to speculate.
- A: I don't know what the -- I do not know what the document, the initial document was, but it's my belief that it was related to oppositions.
 - Q: Oppositions by the Aznarans?
- A: Correct.
 - Q: Did you prepare any exhibits for those papers that Mr. Greene was working on?
 - MR. GREENE: Objection, it's vague and ambiguous as to prepare exhibits. If what you mean is did he assemble exhibits, that's one thing, but whether or not --
- MR. HERTZBERG: Let's start with that. I think we can cover it.
- MR. GREENE: Good. You know, it's vague the way you phrased it.
 - MR. HERTZBERG: Did you assemble any exhibits?

1 A: Yes, my recollection. 2 That's all I'm asking for is your recollection. Q: 3 Okay. A: 4 Did you discuss with Mr. Greene what exhibits should go 5 into the papers he was preparing? 6 MR. GREENE: I'm going to object at this point based on work 7 product privilege and instruct the witness not to answer. 8 [GA Depo. Vol VI, 639:1-640:16.] 9 **QUESTION NO. 5:** 10 All right. And have you continued to receive checks 11 from time to time from Mr. Greene for your employment in his 12 office? 13 A: Yes. And that continues to the present? 0: 15 A: Yes. 16 * * * 17 Q: And is that pursuant to an agreement you have with Mr. 18 Greene? 19 A: Broadly, yes. 20 Yes. And what is that agreement? Q: 21 What is the agreement? A: 22 Yes. Q: 23 I'm going to object based on privacy, MR. GREENE: 24 instruct the witness not to answer. [GA Depo. Vol. VI, 643:19-644:21] 25 26 QUESTION NO. 6: Is there an agreed upon rate of compensation that you 27 have with Mr. Greene for your employment in his office?

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- A: Broadly that there has been, yes.
- Q: And what is that?

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MR. GREENE: Same objection, same instruction.

[GA Depo. Vol. VI, 644:22-645:3]

REASONS FOR COMPELLING RESPONSES TO CATEGORY B

A central allegation in the Church's complaint is Armstrong's assistance via Ford Greene to anti-Church litigants Richard and Vicki Aznaran. Before the instant litigation was started, Armstrong obtained employment in the offices of the Aznarans' attorney, Ford Greene, and provided him with assistance in the case of Vicki Aznaran and Richard Aznaran v. Church of Scientology International, et al., U.S. District Court, Central District of California No. CV-88-1786-JMI(Ex). [Second Amended Complaint, ¶¶ 35-38]. Armstrong was enjoined from continuing to provide this assistance by the Court's May, 1992 order. Armstrong's provision of aid to the Aznarans is thus a central factual question raised by the complaint, and prohibited both by the underlying settlement agreement and the injunction. Church's February, 1993 motion to compel, the Church asked the court to order Armstrong to answer questions concerning his work on the Aznaran case, despite Armstrong's claim of attorney-client and work product privileges. That motion was granted.

Thus, the court has already held, correctly, that the limited work product privilege cannot apply to these questions. Pursuant to C.C.P. §2018, the "work product of an attorney is not discoverable unless the court determines that denial of discovery will unfairly prejudice the party seeking discovery in preparing that party's claim or defense or will result in an injustice."

Only writings which reflect "an attorney's impressions, conclusions, opinions or legal research or theories" are completely protected from discovery.

In this case, the questions asked of Armstrong in deposition do not probe into Mr. Greene's work product at all; they certainly have nothing to do with his writings. The questions seek to establish whether or not Armstrong has breached the agreement and the injunction by aiding the Aznarans and other anti-Scientology litigants, and whether Armstrong has profited from those breaches. They do not probe the content of any writings, nor have they asked for production of work generated by either Armstrong or Greene on the case. Indeed, the only questions asked which specifically pertain to matters at issue in the Aznaran case were questions which sought to ascertain the degree of Armstrong's participation in the preparation of materials that were filed in that case, and are thus part of the public record.

Armstrong's privacy objection (which Mr. Greene has apparently asserted on behalf of both Armstrong and himself) is just as inapplicable here as it was to the category of questions concerning conversations with third parties about Scientology. Greene hired Armstrong knowing that Armstrong had an Agreement with the Church not to be employed on any anti-Scientology cases. Neither Greene nor Armstrong could reasonably expect that their conversations and conduct -- conduct directly at issue in this case -- would not be probed in discovery. Nor is there any legitimate reason to shield from plaintiff information as to Armstrong's compensation for work on anti-Scientology cases, or

Mr. Greene's diligence in ensuring that he and his client comply with the terms of the injunction issued specifically in this case.

C. <u>DEPOSITION QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE ANTI-SCIENTOLOGY</u> CORPORATION WHICH ARMSTRONG HELPED TO ESTABLISH, FACTI QUESTION NO. 7:

Q: In these initials (sic) conversations with Mr. Wollersheim what was the gist of any discussion about the purpose of FACT?

MR. GREENE: With respect to that I -- I'm going to interpose a privacy objection and instruct the witness not to answer.

MR. HERTZBERG: What privacy objection?

MR. GREENE: Privacy with respect to FACT and also an associational privacy interest as to Armstrong.

MR. HERTZBERG: I'd like you to reconsider in light of the fact that there are allegations in this complaint that -- let me finish.

MR. GREENE: I haven't interrupted yet.

MR. HERTZBERG: -- that there are allegations in this complaint which relate directly to the purpose of FACT and the participation of Mr. Armstrong in FACT and the claims of violations of the settlement agreement, which is the subject of this action.

MR. GREENE: Yes, I'm aware of that, and I understand your position. And the ultimate resolution would be the consequence of the balancing of the interests, one against the other.

I will allow Mr. Armstrong to respond to questions which are

posed in terms of what his understanding was. And I think you can get what you want that way, but anything that's going to go into making inquiries about discussions between him and Wollersheim with respect to the purpose of FACT, etc., I won't allow him to answer those.

[GA Depo. Vol. VII, 920:23-922:2]

OUESTION NO. 8:

- Q: Did you discuss with Mr. Wollersheim whether the information that would be assembled for the FACT database would be made available to any specific persons or category of persons?
- MR. GREENE: Same objection as before, privacy and associational, firs amendment privacy and instruct you not to answer.
- 14 [GA Depo. Vol VII, 923:24-924:5]

QUESTION NO. 9:

- Q: You testified earlier that you had a discussion with Mr. Wollersheim about what you could or could not do in terms of participating in FACT activities; do you recall that --
 - A: Right.
- Q: -- testimony? What exactly did you mean by that when you said "could or could not do" --
- MR. GREENE: Wait. With respect to that I will instruct the witness not to answer based on the privacy and first amendment associational objections I previously made.
- MR. HERTZBERG: Well, I don't understand that objection at all, Mr. Greene. First of all, he's already identified who he spoke to about that, so there's -- disclosure of the identity of the individual is not an issue here.

MR. GREENE: What is at issue is the content, and I simply won't allow the question.

MR. HERTZBERG: It has to do with Mr. Armstrong's state of mind about the settlement agreement, which is a primary issue in this case. And I'll narrow it by asking him what he said. He doesn't have to tell me what Mr. Wollersheim said, because I'm not interested in what Mr. Wollersheim said.

MR. GREENE: I'm simply not going to allow him to go into the substance of discussions between him and Mr. Wollersheim.

MR. HERTZBERG: As far as it includes and apparently exclusively addresses Mr. Armstrong's interpretation of the settlement agreement?

MR. GREENE: My objection stands.

[GA Depo. Vol. VII, 933:4-944:9]

REASONS FOR COMPELLING RESPONSES TO CATEGORY C

The 18th Cause of Action in the Second Amended Complaint alleges that Armstrong, with his friend and associate, Larry Wollersheim, has established a corporation in Colorado to act, inter alia, as a computer repository for documents concerning Armstrong's involvement with the Church and related entities.

Armstrong has established FACTI to provide a computer bulletin board service to consumers — it is overt, public, and aggressively viciously in its anti-Scientology stance [See, e.g., Ex. K.] Armstrong may not establish a corporation for the very purpose of breaching the Agreement, and then seek to shelter his conversations with other corporate principals by claiming privacy. Vinson v. Superior Court, supra, 43 Cal.3d 833. The Church is not seeking details concerning Armstrong's sexual

practices; it is not attempting to obtain his tax returns; it does not seek to inquire into his mental stability. All of these questions generate legitimate privacy concerns. But the contents of a conversation that Armstrong had with Wollersheim concerning what Armstrong felt he could or could not do for FACTI because of the Agreement and the injunction is patently relevant, and no possible expectation of privacy could attach to such a discussion. Armstrong must be compelled to answer these questions, along with any relevant follow-up questions.

Dated: December 22, 1994

Respectfully submitted,

MICHAEL LEE HERTZBERG

Laurie J. Bartilson BOWLES & MOXON

WILSON, RYAN AND CAMPILONGO

Ву:

Andrew H. Wilson

Attorneys for Plaintiff CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY INTERNATIONAL

PROOF OF SERVICE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)

I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of eighteen (18) years and not a party to the within action. My business address is 6255 Sunset Boulevard, Suite 2000, Los Angeles, CA 90028.

On December 22, 1994, I served the foregoing document described as SEPARATE STATEMENT OF QUESTIONS TO BE COMPELLED IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY INTERNATIONAL'S MOTION TO COMPEL DEFENDANT GERALD ARMSTRONG TO ANSWER DEPOSITION QUESTIONS, AND FOR SANCTIONS on interested parties in this action,

- [] by placing the true copies thereof in sealed envelopes as stated on the attached mailing list;
- [X] by placing [] the original [X] true copies thereof in sealed envelopes addressed as follows:

FORD GREENE HUB Law Offices 711 Sir Francis Drake Blvd. San Anselmo, CA 94960-1949

PAUL MORANTZ P.O. Box 511 Pacific Palisades, CA 90272

MICHAEL WALTON 700 Larkspur Landing Circle Suite 120 Larkspur, CA 94939

[X] BY MAIL

- [] *I deposited such envelope in the mail at Los Angeles, California. The envelope was mailed with postage thereon fully prepaid.
- [x] As follows: I am "readily familiar" with the firm's practice of collection and processing correspondence for mailing. Under that practice it would be deposited with U.S. postal service on that

same day with postage thereon fully prepaid at Los Angeles, California in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter date is more than one day after date of deposit for mailing an affidavit.

Executed on December 22, 1994 at Los Angeles, California.

[] **(BY	PERSO	NAL	SEI	RVICE)	I	del	ivered	such
envelope	s by	hand	to	the	offices	of	the	addres	sees.

Executed on _____ at Los Angeles, California.

- [X] (State) I declare under penalty of the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.
- [] (Federal) I declare that I am employed in the office of a member of the bar of this court at whose direction the service was made.

Print or Type Name

Signature

^{* (}By Mail, signature must be of person depositing envelope in mail slot, box or bag)

^{** (}For personal service signature must be that of messenger)